United Nations E/CN.9/2002/4

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
11 February 2002

Original: English

Commission on Population and Development
Thirty-fifth session
1-5 April 2002
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development

The flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report responds to a request made at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The report has been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, in which the Assembly called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources to assist in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The report examines trends in bilateral, multilateral and foundation/non-governmental assistance to population activities in developing countries for 1999 and provisional figures for 2000 and provides estimates of domestic expenditures reported by developing countries for 1999/2000.

International population assistance stood at $2.2 billion in 1999. Provisional figures for 2000 show that the level of assistance increased to $2.6 billion.

* E/CN.9/2002/1.

** The present report was submitted after the 17 December 2001 deadline in order to comply with the request of Member States to provide as complete and up-to-date information as possible on the financial resource flows to population activities of major donor and developing countries.

02-24875 (E) 110302

Developing countries continued to commit domestic resources for population programmes. In 1999, domestic government and non-governmental expenditures in developing countries were estimated at $8.6 billion. That estimate should be treated with some caution because the data are far from complete and not entirely comparable with those on international assistance. Furthermore, it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Assuming that domestic expenditures for 2000 were at approximately the same level as they were in 1999, external assistance and domestic expenditures for population activities yielded a global estimate of just over $11 billion in 2000.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–6	4
II.	External assistance for population activities	7–27	5
	A. Trends in donor country assistance	12–19	7
	B. Trends in multilateral assistance	20–22	9
	C. Trends in private population assistance	23–24	10
	D. Trends in expenditures by geographical region and channel of assistance	25–27	11
III.	Domestic financial resources for population activities	28–34	13
IV.	Resource flows for other population-related activities	35–37	15
V.	Conclusions	38–42	15
Figures			
I.	Trends in international population assistance, 1993-2000		6
II.	Exchange-rate changes in selected countries: 2000 compared with 1993		8
III.	Trends in multilateral development loans for population activities, 1993-2000		10
IV.	Population assistance by geographical region/global interregional activities, 1993-2000		12
V.	Final expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1993-2000		13
Table			
	External assistance for population activities by major donor category, 1999-2000		5

I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in response to a request at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development[1] for an annual report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.[2] The report is part of the work programme of the Commission on Population and Development and is in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 49/128 and 50/124, which called for the preparation of periodic reports on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. The report examines the flow of funds from donor countries for population assistance in developing countries for 1999 and provisional figures for 2000. It also provides estimates of government and non-governmental organization expenditures for population activities in developing countries[3] for 1999/2000. Data-collection activities for both donor and domestic resource flows were undertaken by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) under a contract with UNFPA. Evaluation and analysis of the data were carried out jointly by NIDI and UNFPA.

Methodology

3. Data on donor assistance for population activities presented in the present report were gathered with the use of a detailed questionnaire mailed to some 180 donors, including donor countries, multilateral organizations and agencies, major private foundations and other non-governmental organizations that provide population assistance. Data on donor assistance for 2000 are based on responses received as of 15 January 2002. Thus, the 2000 figures should be treated as preliminary since they are subject to change as more responses are received.

4. Information on domestic resource flows is based on data from responses to questionnaires sent to 98 UNFPA/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field offices throughout the world, covering some 155 countries. A total of 57 countries provided information, representing over 80 per cent of the population in developing countries. Case studies conducted in selected countries as part of the resource flows project supplemented the responses to the mail inquiry.[4]

5. The external and domestic financial resource flows for population activities analysed in the present report are part of the "costed population package" as specified in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The package comprises family planning services; basic reproductive health services; sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)/human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities;[5] and basic research, data and population and development policy analysis. The Programme of Action estimated that the implementation of this population and reproductive health package in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition would cost $17 billion[6] by the year 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs would come from the countries themselves and one third, or $5.7 billion, would come from the international donor community.

6. UNFPA and NIDI extended the collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) begun in 1999 to include the collection of data on domestic resource flows for HIV/AIDS activities for fiscal year 2001. Joint country case studies are planned for 2002.

II. External assistance for population activities

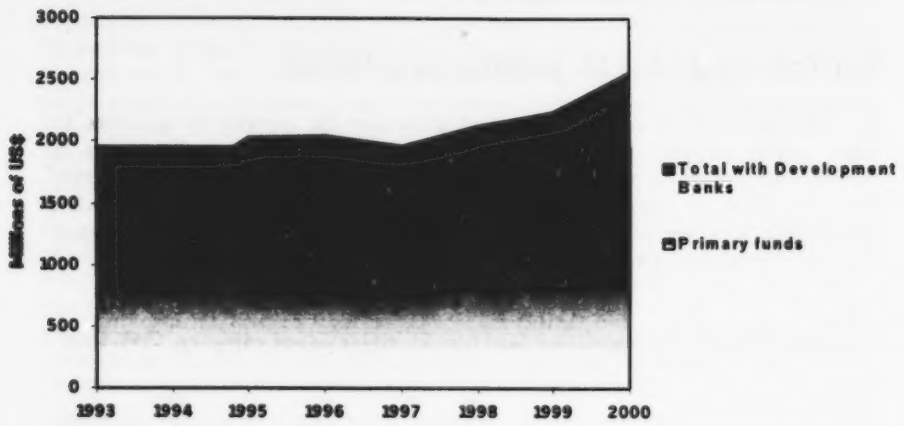
7. The table below compares external assistance for population activities by major donor category for 1999 and 2000. Figure I provides the trends in international population assistance from the pre-Conference period in 1993 to 2000.[7] Data for 2000 are provisional and are subject to change as more up-to-date information becomes available. Final figures will appear in *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2000,* which will be published in late 2002.

Table
External assistance for population activities by major donor category, 1999-2000

	1999		*2000[a]*	
	Amount[b]	*Percentage*	*Amount[b]*	*Percentage*
Bilateral				
Donor countries	1 415	63.3	1 617	63.1
Multilateral				
United Nations system	31	1.4	77	3.0
Private				
Foundations/NGOs	240	10.7	263	10.3
Development banks				
Grants	9	0.4	1	0.0
Loans	540	24.2	603	23.6
Total	**2 235**	**100.0**	**2 560**	**100.0**

[a] 2000 data are provisional.
[b] Amounts are in millions of United States dollars.

Figure I. Trends in international population assistance, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

8. International assistance for population activities has been increasing steadily, albeit slowly, since the Conference was held, from a total of $1.3 billion in 1993 to $2.2 billion in 1999. This figure represents roughly 39 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by the year 2000.

9. Donor countries continued to be the largest source of primary funds, contributing $1.4 billion, or 63 per cent, of all primary funds for international population assistance in 1999. Development banks, chiefly the World Bank, provided just over $540 million (24 per cent) in the form of multi-year loans; multilateral organizations and agencies contributed $31 million, or 1.4 per cent; and private sources, especially foundations, provided $240 million or 11 per cent of the total primary funds for population assistance. In addition, development banks reported an expenditure of $9 million to intermediate donors for special grants' programmes in population and reproductive health.

10. Preliminary assessments based on 17 out of 21 responses to the 2000 round of questionnaires as of 15 January 2002 indicate a significant increase in the level of population assistance, from $2.2 billion in 1999 to $2.6 billion in 2000. Donor countries contributed $1.6 billion, multilateral organizations and agencies reported $77 million, and private sources contributed $263 million. The development banks, chiefly the World Bank, made available $603 million in the form of multi-year loans and the Asian Development Bank made available $840,000 in the form of grants.

11. More funds are channelled to population activities than are reported here because many integrated projects include population activities, but the funds are not disaggregated by component. It is becoming increasingly difficult to disaggregate the population component in integrated projects and to isolate the "costed population package" from those activities that are not referred to in paragraph 13.14

of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. UNFPA/NIDI/UNAIDS are closely collaborating with donors in order to estimate the amount of resources spent on family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services that are part of basic social service programmes.

A. Trends in donor country assistance

12. Bilateral assistance stood at $1.4 billion in 1999, down from the 1998 level of $1.5 billion.[8] The United States of America continued to be the largest donor, contributing $603 million in population assistance in 1999, or 43 per cent of the resources of the donor countries. Germany was the second largest donor, contributing almost $120 million in population assistance, or 9 per cent of funds contributed by donor countries. Other major donors in 1999 were: the Netherlands, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Canada.

13. Provisional figures for 2000 point to an increase in total bilateral population assistance to $1.6 billion. Of the 17 countries reporting 2000 figures, 10 countries increased their contributions, while 7 countries decreased funding levels. It should be pointed out that, of the seven countries that registered decreases in funding levels, four had actually increased their contributions in terms of their local currencies, but showed decreases in terms of the United States dollar. The five largest donors in 2000 were: the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan and Germany.

14. In 2000, three categories of population activities received similar shares of total final expenditures: 31.6 per cent — STD/HIV/AIDS activities, 30.9 per cent — family planning services and 28.8 per cent — basic reproductive health services. The remaining 8.7 per cent was spent on basic research, data, and population and development policy analysis. These percentages should be treated as estimates because, with the trend towards integration of services, it is becoming increasingly more difficult to distinguish between the four categories of population activities. Many record-keeping systems include family planning services and/or STD/HIV/AIDS activities with reproductive health services. Every effort is made to report expenditures separately for the four categories.

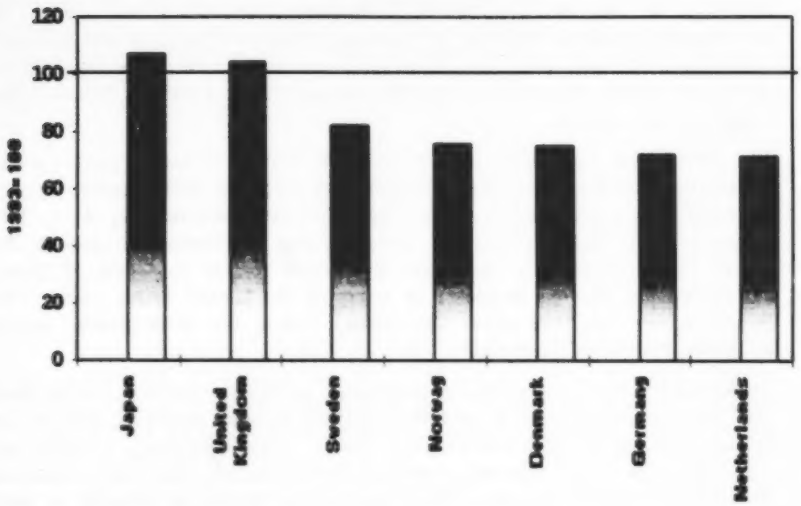
Effects of exchange-rate variations

15. UNFPA uses the United States dollar as the standard currency when monitoring resource flows. As a result, some countries that have increased their contributions in local currencies may, in fact, be reported as having decreased their population assistance in United States dollar terms. For example, in 1999, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland increased their funding levels in local currency but, owing to exchange-rate variations, they registered decreases in terms of the United States dollar. New Zealand increased its population assistance in 1999, but its funding level remained the same as in 1998 in terms of the United States dollar. Similarly, in 2000, Finland, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland increased funding levels in local currency but, owing to exchange-rate variations, registered decreases in terms of the dollar.

16. Figure II presents the effects of currency fluctuations and exchange-rate changes for 1993 and 2000 (latest available), based on the United States dollar, for

major donor countries that experienced the largest exchange-rate swings during that period. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands saw their currencies weaken against the United States dollar, while the currencies of Japan and the United Kingdom appreciated negligibly against the dollar in the same period.

Figure II. Exchange-rate changes in selected countries: 2000 compared with 1993



Note: Index of local currency per US$ where 1993=100.

Population assistance as a percentage of official development assistance

17. Donor countries contributed 2.46 per cent of their total official development assistance (ODA) to population assistance in 1999, the second year that the percentage declined in the post-Conference period. This trend was reversed in 2000 — the preliminary figure stands at 2.97 per cent. This figure suggests that population programmes are receiving a larger share of official development assistance than during the 1998/1999 period. However, ODA decreased from $56.2 billion in 1999 to $53.7 billion in 2000; thus, population activities are, in fact, receiving a larger share of *decreasing* ODA. The ODA in 2000 was below the 1993 level of $56.3 billion.

18. Of the 17 countries reporting in 2000, 13 countries contributed a larger percentage of ODA for population assistance than they had in 1999. The percentage of ODA that countries earmarked for population assistance varied from 0.15 per cent to 8.45 per cent. Six countries contributed more than 4 per cent of their total ODA for population assistance in 2000: Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States, compared with three countries in 1999: Finland, Norway and the United States.

Population assistance in relation to gross national product

19. In 1999, donor countries spent, on average, $59 per million dollars of gross national product (GNP) for population assistance, down from $67 per million dollars in 1998. The preliminary figure for 2000 shows a slight decline — $66 per million dollars. The average dollar amount conceals the large variation between countries, ranging from $4 to $600 per million dollars. Despite the decrease, the amount of money that countries spent on population assistance is still more than the pre-Conference period in 1993, when it stood at $42 per million dollars of GNP.

B. Trends in multilateral assistance

Grants

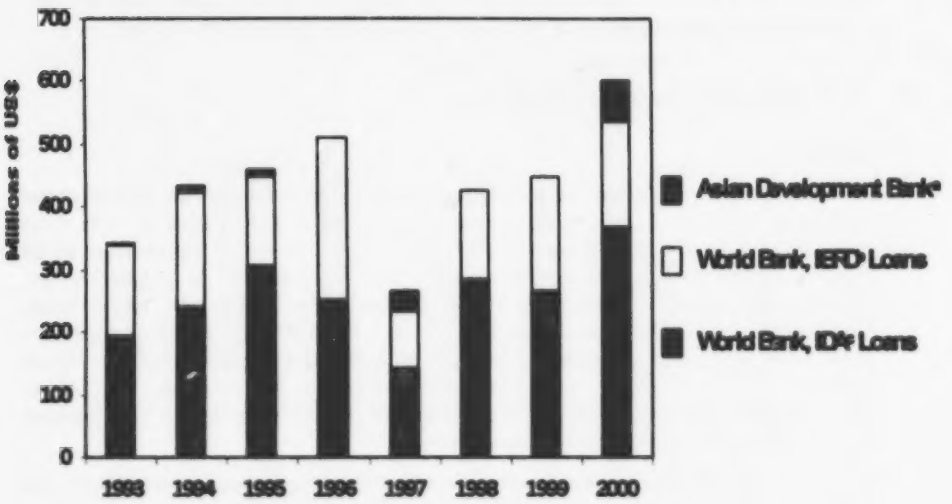
20. Multilateral assistance to population activities provided by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system decreased to $31 million in 1999 from the 1998 figure of $35 million. Development banks reported an expenditure of $9 million to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in population and reproductive health, of which $8.5 million was expended by the World Bank, $450,000 by the Asian Development Bank and $250,000 by the Inter-American Development Bank. The estimated level of multilateral assistance from the United Nations system in 2000 increased considerably, to $77 million. The Asian Development Bank reported an expenditure of $840,000 given to intermediate donors for special grant programmes in 2000.

21. The significance of population assistance from multilateral organizations and agencies can best be measured by identifying the amount of funds *flowing through* those organizations for further distribution. In 1999, $355 million flowed through multilateral organizations and agencies; the preliminary figure for 2000 is $434 million. UNFPA is the leading provider of United Nations assistance in the population field, with $242 million flowing through the organization in 1999 and $326 million in 2000.

Loans

22. Development banks, which provide loans for developing countries, are an important source of multilateral population assistance. Their contributions are treated separately because their assistance is in the form of loans, which must be repaid, rather than grants. The banks' projects reflect multi-year commitments, recorded in the year in which they are approved, but dispersed over several years. Most loans for population assistance come from the World Bank, which supports reproductive health and family planning service delivery, population policy development, HIV/AIDS prevention and fertility and health survey and census work. The World Bank's lending increased from $447 million in 1999 to $537 million in 2000. Of this amount, $368 million comprised International Development Association (IDA) loans, made at highly concessional rates, and almost $170 million were International Bank for Reconstruction and Development loans, made at rates closer to those prevailing in the market. The Asian Development Bank reported providing $66 million in loans for population activities in 2000 (see figure III).

Figure III. Trends in multilateral development loans for population activities, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

[a] No figures are available for the Asian Development Bank for 1998 and 1999 because the Bank reported issuing loans to integrated health projects of which an undetermined amount was earmarked for population activities.

[b] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[c] International Development Association.

C. Trends in private population assistance

23. Foundations, non-governmental organizations and other private organizations have become increasingly visible players in the field of population assistance. In 1999, foundations and non-governmental organizations contributed $240 million to population activities. The top five foundations funding population activities in 1999 were: the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

24. As of 15 January 2002, the preliminary 2000 figure for the private sector stands at $263 million. This is expected to increase even further as more organizations report their contributions. Several major foundations increased funding levels in 2000. Among the major donors in 2000 for which data are available are: the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard

Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

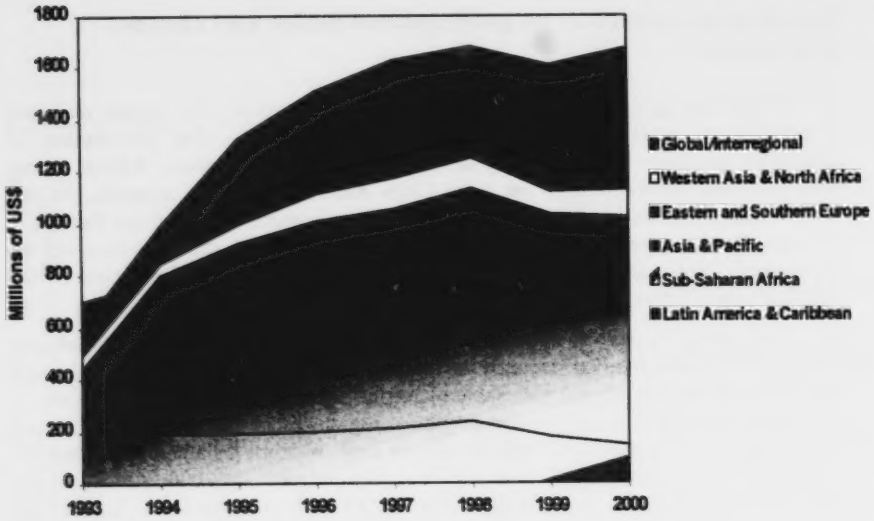
D. Trends in expenditures by geographical region and channel of assistance

25. Of the five geographical regions, sub-Saharan Africa was the largest recipient of population assistance, followed by Asia and the Pacific. The distribution of population assistance among the regions was as follows: sub-Saharan Africa, 38 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 36 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 16 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 8 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 2 per cent. In recent years, global and interregional population activities received an increasingly larger share of total international assistance, from 18 per cent in the pre-Conference period in 1993 to 31 per cent in 1999.

26. Provisional figures for 2000 point to an increase in funds going to sub-Saharan Africa and a corresponding decrease in funding for Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean: sub-Saharan Africa received just over 43 per cent of population assistance to the five geographical regions, Asia and the Pacific, 31 per cent; Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 per cent; Western Asia and North Africa, 9 per cent; and Eastern and Southern Europe, 3.5 per cent. In 2000, almost 33 per cent of total population assistance went to global and interregional activities (see figure IV).

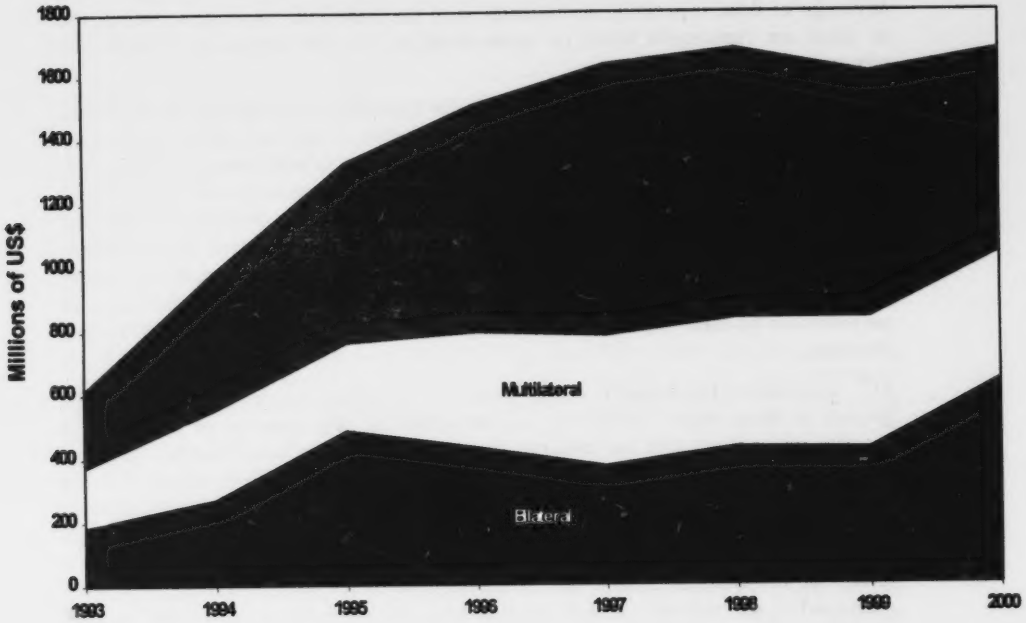
27. Assistance for population activities flows from the donor to the recipient country through one of the following channels: (a) the bilateral channel, flowing directly from the donor to the recipient country Government; (b) the multilateral channel, through United Nations organizations and agencies; and (c) the non-governmental organization channel, through such organizations as the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Population Council. In 1999, half of all population assistance went through the non-governmental channel and 25 per cent each was channelled through bilateral programmes and multilateral organizations.[9] The non-governmental channel, which had been the major channel of distribution for population assistance since 1993, was no longer the dominant channel in 2000. Roughly 38 per cent of population assistance went through both the bilateral and the non-governmental channel, while 24 per cent went through the multilateral channel (see figure V).

Figure IV. Population assistance by geographical region / global interregional activities, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

Figure V. Final expenditures for population assistance, by channel of distribution, 1993-2000



Note: 2000 data are provisional.

III. Domestic financial resources for population activities

28. Monitoring domestic financial resource flows for population activities is an important part of the UNFPA/NIDI resource flows project. Each year, beginning with fiscal year 1996, UNFPA/NIDI has been sending out questionnaires on domestic expenditures on population activities to the UNFPA/UNDP field offices for further distribution to the relevant government authorities and representatives of national non-governmental organizations. Both the quality of data and the percentage of the population covered have seen a marked improvement since the initial 1996 inquiry. Data collection has become a routine process in many developing countries and respondents from both the governmental and non-governmental sectors have become increasingly aware of the importance of monitoring domestic resource flows for population activities. In many countries, local consultants are recruited to assist government authorities and non-governmental organizations in responding to the questionnaires.

29. After several consecutive years of data collection, it became clear that the annual survey of domestic resource flows was not only causing a strain on human resources but was becoming a financial burden for an increasing number of UNFPA field offices. Moreover, experience over the past few years has shown that, in general, there is very little variance in domestic expenditure figures from year to

year. As a result, the UNFPA/NIDI project team decided, after careful consideration, to reduce the reporting burden by collecting the data every two years instead of annually and to utilize the period in between surveys to improve the quality and coverage of data, especially in countries with decentralized reporting systems, and to focus on capacity-building to institutionalize the data collection process and ensure its sustainability.

30. Instead of a questionnaire for fiscal year 2000, the UNFPA/NIDI project team sent letters to the UNFPA field offices informing them of the decision to conduct the data collection every two years and encouraging them to make every effort to use the additional time to collect and/or estimate data at the regional/local levels where such information is not available at the national level. The UNFPA/NIDI project sent each field office an overview of the findings of the resource flows project, including data on income and expenditures by fiscal year, population activity, source and region. Countries that replied to the resource flows questionnaire also received an overview of their expenditures for population activities for use in analysis and planning.

31. Conducting the domestic survey every two years has enabled the UNFPA/NIDI project to focus more intensively on strengthening the capacity of countries to monitor and collect data on resource flows. A tailor-made, user-friendly database and manual was developed for installation at UNFPA field offices where selected staff members will be trained in data processing and management. The goal is to train national staff in as many countries as feasible with the ultimate aim of having a key person in-country responsible for collecting the data and maintaining a relational sub-database which can be transmitted to the main database at project headquarters. A number of field offices have volunteered to be trained in data collection and management and in-country training has begun.

32. Case studies continue to supplement the information gathered in the inquiry. They provide more detailed information on how resource flows are directed towards population activities and address issues that are not easily captured in a survey, including the effect of decentralization on monitoring domestic resource flows, difficulty in disaggregating the four categories of the "costed population package", the role of the private sector and major constraints encountered.

33. Using information gathered from countries that responded to the UNFPA/NIDI inquiry, reports of the case studies, supplementary data for a few large countries that had either not responded or provided incomplete data, and an estimate to reflect private resources, UNFPA was able to make a rough estimate of global domestic resource flows for population activities for 1999/2000 at $8.6 billion.[10] The estimate should be treated with caution because the figures are not as complete as data on international population assistance.

34. Although the global figure of domestic resource flows is a crude estimate based on data that are sometimes incomplete and not entirely comparable, it is nevertheless useful in providing some idea of the progress made by developing countries, as a group, in achieving the financial resource goals of the Conference. While the global total shows real commitment on the part of developing countries, it should be noted that most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. Many countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, are simply unable to generate the necessary resources to finance their own national population programmes. Case studies confirm that the international donor

community plays an important role in financing population activities in most developing countries and that, in some countries, funding for population activities is largely donor-based. National non-governmental organizations play an increasing role in the provision of services, but they remain highly dependent on external sources.

IV. Resource flows for other population-related activities

35. Both donor and developing countries have indicated that a significant amount of resource flows goes to other population-related activities that address the broader population and development objectives of the Cairo agenda, but that have not been costed out and are not part of the agreed target of $17 billion. Since UNFPA monitors progress towards implementing the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, it adheres to the classification of population activities of the "costed population package" described in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action. Funding for other population-related activities, including basic health, education, poverty eradication, and women's issues, is not included in the calculations of international population assistance and domestic resource flows for population activities.

36. Among the population-related activities that countries supported included: poverty alleviation, child health and survival, primary health-care delivery, basic education, including girls' and women's education, empowerment of women, rural development and employment generation.

37. The growing trend towards integration of services and the increasing use of sector-wide approaches, particularly in health and education, make it more difficult to track the level of funding going to the "costed population package". As a result, more resources are spent on population activities than are reported here because sometimes it is not possible to isolate the "costed population package" in integrated projects and sector-wide approaches from the relevant population-related activities that are not included in paragraph 13.14 of the Programme of Action.

V. Conclusions

38. The Cairo goal of mobilizing $17 billion for population activities by the year 2000 has not been met. The international community has not met the required $5.7 billion in 2000 for population assistance in developing countries and developing countries have not met the required $11.3 billion in domestic funding for their population programmes.

39. Both donor and developing countries still have a long way to go before reaching the financial targets of the Conference. International population assistance is roughly 46 per cent of the $5.7 billion target agreed upon in Cairo as the international community's share in financing the Programme of Action by the year 2000. Most domestic resource flows originate in a few large countries. The majority of developing countries have limited financial resources to utilize for population and reproductive health programmes and cannot generate the required funds to implement those programmes. As a result, they rely heavily on international

assistance. Lack of funding remains one of the chief constraints to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

40. Additional resources are necessary to fund population and development programmes in developing countries. The Conference called upon the international community to "achieve an adequate level of resource mobilization and allocation, at the community, national and international levels, for population programmes and for other related programmes, all of which seek to promote and accelerate social and economic development, improve the quality of life for all, foster equity and full respect for individual rights and, by so doing, contribute to sustainable development".[11]

41. There are many modalities by which to mobilize resources: advocacy for increased funding from international financial institutions and regional development banks; increased involvement of the private sector; selective use of user fees; and social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. The sector-wide approach is another important mechanism for generating funds for population programmes in developing countries, as is the implementation of the 20/20 Initiative whereby donors commit themselves to allocating 20 per cent of their development assistance and developing countries agree to allocate 20 per cent of their development funds to improving basic social services in order to provide increased resources for broader poverty eradication objectives, including population and social sector objectives.

42. Increased political will and a renewed commitment to the goals and objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development, including a reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of resources, both international assistance and domestic funding, as had been agreed at Cairo, are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

Notes

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 7* (E/1995/27), annex I, sect. III.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] All references to developing countries in the present report also include countries with economies in transition.

[4] To date, case studies have been conducted in the following countries: Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania. Political instability made it impossible to conduct case studies, as planned, in 2001. They have been postponed to 2002.

[5] Beginning with the 1999 round of questionnaires, UNFPA/NIDI began including data on HIV/AIDS treatment and care because it was becoming increasingly impossible for respondents to provide information on HIV/AIDS prevention activities only.

[6] All references to dollars are to United States dollars.

[7] Australia, Austria, Canada and Spain did not provide data on population assistance by the publication deadline. As a result, their 2000 figures are estimated at the 1999 level.

[8] Donor countries include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal,

Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, all members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Greece joined the Committee in 1999, but it is not included in the present report because it has not yet begun to contribute to population activities. The European Union is included with the donor countries.

[9] The share of the multilateral channel is underreported since several donors did not include expenditures (such as membership fees) for intermediate donors such as UNICEF, UNDP and UNIFEM because they were not sure what percentage of their contributions was used for activities specified in the "costed population package" of the Programme of Action of the Conference.

[10] A simple estimation method was used to calculate the global figure of domestic resource flows. Results of the 1999 UNFPA/NIDI inquiry were supplemented by reports of the UNFPA/NIDI case studies and other sources, as available, including data from the 1997 and 1998 round of questionnaires, resulting in a coverage of 87 per cent of the population. Regional estimates of domestic resource flows were extrapolated on the basis of 1999 population data and summed to yield a global total of government and non-governmental organization expenditures for population activities. An existing estimate of 14 per cent of the domestic total was added to include private financing in order to arrive at a crude global total for domestic flows. The results should be treated with caution because the available data are often underestimated, incomplete and not entirely comparable.

[11] See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.21.

United Nations E/CN.9/2002/5

Distr.: General
2 January 2002

Original: English

Commission on Population and Development
Thirty-fifth session
1-5 April 2002
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population

Programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2001: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report reviews the progress achieved by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in implementing its programme of work in the field of population in 2001. It covers the activities of the Population Division dealing with the analysis of demographic variables at the world level; world population estimates and projections; population policy and socio-economic development, monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information; and technical cooperation in population. In addition, other continuing activities of the Population Division are also described.

* E/CN.9/2002/1.

02-20398 (E) 050302

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
	Introduction	1–3	3
I.	Analysis of demographic variables at world level	4–20	3
	A. Fertility and family planning	4-9	3
	B. Mortality	10–11	5
	C. International migration	12–17	5
	D. Population ageing	18	6
	E. Internal migration	19–20	6
II.	World population projections	21–24	7
	A. World population estimates and projections: the *2000 Revision*	21–23	7
	B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections	24	7
III.	Population policy and socio-economic development	25–31	8
	A. Population policies	25–27	8
	B. Population and development	28–31	8
IV.	Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information	32–37	9
	A. Monitoring of population trends and policies	32–33	9
	B. Population web sites	34–37	9
V.	Technical cooperation	38–41	10
Annex			
	Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division, 2001		12

Introduction

1. Population activities in the United Nations Secretariat are centred in the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. As described in the Secretary-General's bulletin on the organization of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ST/SGB/1997/9), the core functions of the Division are as follows:

(a) Providing accurate and timely data, information and analyses of population trends and policies; identifying new and emerging issues, and initiating studies thereof, in support of the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and the international community;

(b) Serving as substantive secretariat to the Commission on Population and Development, including the monitoring and review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;[1]

(c) Promoting coordination among United Nations entities in the field of population;

(d) Preparing the official United Nations population estimates and projections, which serve as the standard figures on population for use throughout the United Nations system;

(e) Taking the lead in the development and maintenance of population information systems and networks;

(f) Providing advisory services to assist Governments in improving their institutional and technical capabilities for the analysis of population data and related information, the formulation of national policies and the implementation and evaluation of programmes;

(g) Preparing reports of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Population and Development, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(h) Preparing analytical reports, in-depth studies, background papers, briefing notes and talking points on population-related issues before the international community for the Secretary-General and his senior officials;

(i) Maintaining contacts with non-governmental organizations and academic institutions throughout the world; organizing working groups, meetings of experts, and symposiums on population issues; and participating in seminars and professional meetings relating to the mandate of the Population Division.

2. The present report deals with the research and technical cooperation work and information activities carried out by the Population Division during 2001. The work programme for the biennium 2000-2001 was formulated and implemented within the basic framework set forth in the medium-term plan for the period 2000-2005, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development held in 1994, the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly at which the Assembly adopted the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[2] and other relevant international conferences.

3. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to collaborate closely with agencies, funds, programmes and other bodies of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programme and in connection with the follow-up activities to the International Conference on Population and Development. Missions to the United Nations, national government offices, United Nations offices, researchers and the public regularly consult the Population Division regarding data and information on population and development issues. A list of publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division in 2001 is contained in the annex.

I. Analysis of demographic variables at world level

A. Fertility and family planning

4. A wall chart on *World Contraceptive Use, 2001* has been completed and will be issued shortly. The chart shows the most recent data available from

surveys on contraceptive prevalence, including prevalence of various methods used. World contraceptive prevalence — the proportion currently using contraception among married women of reproductive age — was 62 per cent in 1997. In the more developed regions, contraceptive prevalence averaged 70 per cent. In the less developed world, it averaged 60 per cent but with wide disparities among its major areas: prevalence ranged from only 25 per cent in Africa to 66 per cent in Asia and 69 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most users of contraception rely on modern methods. On average, the prevalence of modern methods is almost the same in the more developed and less developed regions: 59 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. In terms of specific method prevalence, female sterilization ranks first in the world (20 per cent of currently married women). The intrauterine device (IUD) is used by 15 per cent of currently married women and the oral pill by 8 per cent.

5. Partnership and reproductive patterns in low-fertility countries represent important emerging issues in fertility. The Population Division is undertaking a review and analysis of the trends in family formation and reproductive behaviour that underlie below-replacement fertility. The analysis shows that in most low-fertility countries, entry into marital union is being increasingly postponed, causing a considerable contraction of the childbearing span. In several Western European, Northern European and Northern American countries, there is a high prevalence of childlessness combined with a high proportion of large families (higher-order births of three or more). By contrast, many countries in Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia have a lower level of childlessness and also a lower level of high-order births.

6. A report on world marriage patterns is in progress. Preliminary results show a steady increase in average age at marriage during the past four decades in all major areas of the world to at least 26 years for men and 22 years for women. The proportion of currently married men aged 20-24 years has fallen below 20 per cent in Europe, Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean, while in Africa and Asia it has fallen to just below 60 per cent. The proportion married among adolescent women (ages 15-19) also continues to decline, particularly in Africa and Asia, although it is still high in those regions — 25 and 15 per cent, respectively; the exception is Latin America and the Caribbean, where the declining trend in proportions married among adolescent women has stalled in the recent past. Marital disruptions and dissolutions have increased at all ages and in all regions, except in Asia, where they have steadily decreased over the past four decades.

7. Despite a rapid transition to low fertility in a majority of developing countries in the world, there still remain a number of countries, the majority in sub-Saharan Africa, where fertility rates exceed 5 births per woman. In order to assess the prospects for lower fertility in those high-fertility countries, the Population Division brought together researchers from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean to participate in a workshop on "Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries", held in New York from 9 to 11 July 2001. Papers presented at the workshop as well as a report on the workshop have been issued as a working paper (ESA/P/WP.167). The workshop concluded that fertility rates in most high-fertility countries were slowly declining. The low status of women, especially their lagging educational attainment, was cited as the main obstacle to fertility decline. Also considered impediments to fertility decline were the continuing high family size preferences and the lack of accessibility and affordability of contraceptives. It was also emphasized that the observed fertility decline in some countries was driven by crisis (either economic conditions or civil strife) rather than by developments in social and economic conditions, raising questions of the sustainability of their fertility transition.

8. From 11 to 14 March 2002, the Population Division organized the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition. The meeting considered the prospects for fertility decline in "intermediate fertility level countries", that is to say, those countries whose total fertility rate is currently above replacement level and below 5 children per woman. This meeting paralleled the ones held by the Population Division on future prospects for below replacement fertility countries (1997) and on high-fertility countries (2002, see above). Among the primary questions considered by the participants were the following: Will less developed countries follow the patterns experienced by the more developed countries, that is to say, attain fertility levels below replacement, or will fertility levels in these countries stagnate at some intermediate level well above replacement? Is

fertility more likely to fall below replacement level in some countries than in others? What are the factors or lead indicators that might be especially relevant and useful for formulating plausible assumptions on future fertility? The participants also considered the reasonableness and soundness of the assumptions on future fertility used to produce the United Nations population estimates and projections, particularly for the intermediate-fertility countries. The papers and summary report of the Meeting will be published in the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. Since the *Bulletin* is published in English, French and Spanish, the findings will be more easily accessible to the worldwide community. The *Bulletin* is widely distributed among Governments, non-governmental organizations and international organizations and among other national policy makers, and influential opinion leaders.

9. The Population Division undertook a review of the research literature on the impact on fertility of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic. The various mechanisms through which HIV/AIDS might affect fertility can be classified as biological or behavioural. Studies among HIV-positive women show that their overall fertility is lower by 25-40 per cent which translates into a fertility decline of about 10 per cent for the population as a whole in a country where HIV prevalence is 25 per cent. Where HIV prevalence is 10 per cent, a 0.4 per cent fertility decline can be expected. A large part of this fertility-depressing effect is thought to be biological. Various hypotheses exist in the literature on the behavioural mechanisms, although no firm conclusions can be drawn. Lack of appropriate research studies that focus on behavioural mechanisms is one reason for this. However, the review also points out that existing data, from Demographic and Health Surveys, for example, have not been fully exploited for the study of the impact of HIV/AIDS on fertility.

B. Mortality

10. The manual on the estimation of adult mortality was finalized. The manual presents methodologies and approaches for estimating adult mortality in contexts where reliable civil registration is not available. The manual discusses and presents applications of census survival methods, methods utilizing intercensal deaths, and methods based on information on the survivorship of parents and siblings. The manual will be published in the year 2002.

11. Work has continued on the updating of the database on infant and child mortality, and the updated database became available at the end of 2001. The database incorporates available data on under-five mortality in developing countries as of 1 November 2001. For each country, information is presented on sources of data, estimates for both sexes combined, estimates specific to males and females, a graphical illustration of trends and, where applicable, the output from the application of indirect methods. The data include child mortality estimates derived directly from censuses and surveys, and estimates prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as those estimated and projected by the Population Division for the periods 1995-2000 and 2000-2005. The data and the accompanying documentation are currently available on diskettes.

C. International migration

12. The Population Division prepared the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session entitled "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues" (A/56/167). The report summarizes the views of Governments regarding the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development. It also describes recent activities carried out by relevant organizations at the regional and international levels, taking account of the lessons on migration management and policies that they have learned through their activities.

13. The database on "International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition, 1980-2000" was finalized and made available on a set of three diskettes. The description of the diskettes was published as document ESA/P/WP.166. The database includes immigration and emigration data since 1980, as recorded by 45 countries, by country of origin and by country of destination, for the countries of Eastern Europe, the successor States of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the successor States of the former Yugoslavia, and Albania.

14. Work is well advanced on the preparation of a report on international migration from countries with economies in transition. This report will be based on the analysis of information from the database as well as from other sources. It is expected that the report will be published in 2002.

15. The database on "Flows in International Migration from South to North" was updated at the end of 2001. The database contains time-series data on the flows of international migrants as recorded by eight developed countries (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America). The efforts have been made to cover the period from 1960 to the most recent date for which the data are available.

16. The Population Division finalized the report entitled *Levels and Trends of International Migration in Asia*. The report assesses the development of population mobility in the Asian region, focusing primarily on changes that have occurred since the 1970s. It describes flows of people towards the oil-producing countries of Western Asia and those in the newly industrialized and industrializing economies of Eastern and South-eastern Asia. The study also reviews the histories of major refugee populations in Asia. Efforts have been made to compile data from various available sources to document generally shared views that often lack firm statistical evidence.

17. The Population Division finalized its report entitled *Replacement Migration: Is It a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?*,[3] which had been originally issued as a draft report in March 2000. The final report incorporates revisions and additions to reflect comments received on the draft report. It contains one additional migration scenario, and takes into account the role of labour-force participation. The report examines in detail the case of eight low-fertility countries (France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States) and two regions (Europe and the European Union). In each case, alternative scenarios for the period 1995-2000 are considered, highlighting the impact that various levels of immigration would have on population size and population ageing.

D. Population ageing

18. The Population Division published the draft report entitled "United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Ageing and Population Decline" (ESA/P/WP.168), on the meeting that had taken place from 16 to 18 October 2000, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The Expert Group Meeting was a follow-up to the draft report entitled "Replacement Migration: Is it a Solution to Declining and Ageing Populations?", issued in March 2000. The Expert Group Meeting focused on the eight countries considered in that report. The policy responses considered were of two types: those addressing the determinants of expected population ageing and decline (by, for example, affecting migration, raising fertility etc.), and those concerning the consequences of the demographic change (by, for example, increasing the age of retirement, altering pension systems etc.). In addition, the experts identified priorities for future research in order to enhance informed policy and programme planning.

E. Internal migration

19. Work was completed on gathering data on internal migration in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Northern America. The data bank includes, for 51 countries and areas, information on last-five-years migration and on lifetime migration, as available in each census.

20. The report entitled "The Components of Urban Growth in Developing Countries" was published as document ESA/P/WP.169. The report presents — for 55 countries, and for each of the following decades: the 1960s, the 1970s and the 1980s — estimates of the components of urban growth (natural growth, and migration-reclassification). The report also compares the country findings in order to help understand the processes related to changing patterns of urban growth in developing countries. The main finding is that the major component of urban growth in most countries is not migration, but natural increase of the urban population.

II. World population projections

A. World population estimates and projections: the *2000 Revision*

21. The results of the *2000 Revision* of population estimates and projections to 2050 were published in two volumes. Volume I, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Comprehensive Tables*,[4] was issued in July 2001 and volume II, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population*,[5] was issued in August 2001. The data resulting from the *2000 Revision* have also been issued in digital form using a variety of media. Two sets of data have been packaged for distribution in CD-ROM. The first, entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Disk 1: Standard Set*, contains the information published in volumes I and II. The second entitled, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, Disk 2: Extensive Set*, contains not only the information published in volumes I and II but also data on mortality by age group, fertility by age group of mother, the results of new projection scenarios and, for the countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the results of projections made assuming that HIV does not exist. In addition, the database containing the data published in volumes I and II has been made accessible via the Population Division's web site. As a consequence, the data produced by the biennial Revisions of the population estimates and projections are now accessible to a very wide audience and the use of the data has expanded greatly.

22. As reported in 2001, the *2000 Revision* incorporates explicitly the impact of HIV/AIDS for 45 countries and uses a revised methodology to project the impact of the epidemic. Seven different projection variants are included in the *2000 Revision*, four of which vary exclusively with respect to the path that fertility is assumed to follow in the future. In the medium variant, fertility is assumed to reach replacement level by 2050 for the majority of countries estimated to have above-replacement fertility in 1995-2000, whereas for those countries that are already near or below replacement level, fertility is assumed to remain below replacement level until 2050. In addition, for countries that are estimated to have very high fertility in 1995-2000, fertility is assumed to decline at a pace of about one child per decade so that some of them do not reach replacement level by 2050. In the high variant, fertility is assumed to remain largely between 0.4 or 0.5 children above the fertility levels assumed in the medium variant; and in the low variant, fertility is assumed to remain 0.4 to 0.5 children below the fertility assumed in the medium variant. A constant-fertility variant, where fertility is kept constant at the level estimated for 1995-2000, is calculated for comparison purposes. Similarly, a zero-migration scenario, which incorporates the same fertility and mortality assumptions as the medium variant but whose international migration is set at zero as of 2000, is also available for comparison purposes. In addition, a constant-mortality scenario, where mortality remains constant during 2000-2050 at the level attained in 1995-2000, and an instant-replacement scenario where, starting in 2000, fertility levels are set at true replacement level for each country, have also been produced.

23. The *Analytical Report* which completes the series of publications related to the *2000 Revision* was completed and is in the process of being published under the title *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*, volume III. As reported in 2001, the *Analytical Report* contains, in addition to a full analysis of the dynamics of fertility, mortality and international migration according to the results of the *2000 Revision*, a detailed description of the projection methodology used, of the assumptions underlying each of the three projection variants and four scenarios produced, and of the data available for each country.

B. Urban, rural and city population estimates and projections

24. The *2001 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects* has been completed and the results have been issued in draft form. For the first time, the results of the urban and rural part of the projections have been made available to a wide audience by making them part of the database accessible from the Population Division's web site. The data on cities are not yet available on the web site. As part of the *2001 Revision*, a database on city populations is being developed and has been used to process the output of the projections for publication. It is expected that availability of such a database will allow a more widespread dissemination of the urban and city projections, as well as the further analysis of the information available.

III. Population policy and socio-economic development

A. Population policies

25. The three-volume monograph set on *Abortion Policies: A Global Review* was completed and published during 2001 and 2002 (ST/ESA/SER.A/187; ST/ESA/SER.A/191; ST/ESA/SER.A/196). The three volumes present a country-by-country examination of national policies concerning induced abortion and the context within which abortion takes place. Comparable information is presented for all States Members and non-member States of the United Nations. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order: volume I covers Afghanistan to France;[6] volume II covers Gabon to Norway;[7] and volume III covers Oman to Zimbabwe.[8] The monographs provide objective information about the nature of national laws and policies relating to abortion. They consist of analyses of abortion law and policy in all countries, both developed and developing. Included in this analysis is information on the social and political context of these developments, the ways in which these laws and policies have been formulated, and how they have evolved over time. For each country, there is a fact sheet containing information on the grounds on which abortions are performed, additional requirements, and key indicators on reproductive health, including, where possible, data on the incidence of abortion. The results of these monographs are also being made available on the Population Division web site.

26. Also during 2001, *Results of the Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development* (ST/ESA/SER.R/155) was published.[9] The *Eighth United Nations Inquiry* is part of the effort of the Population Division to ensure a proper monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The Inquiry provides a statistical summary of the responses of Governments concerning their views and policies with respect to population growth, size and structure; health and mortality; fertility, reproductive health and the family; population distribution and internal migration; and international migration.

27. *National Population Policies, 2001* was completed in 2002. It provides a summary overview of population policies and dynamics for each of the States Members and non-member States of the United Nations for around 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2001. An introductory chapter provides a global overview of Governments' views and policies and how they have changed from 1976 to the present. Two-page data sheets are presented for each country. The first page shows the evolution of government views and policies in the areas of population growth, fertility and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and international migration. The second page provides corresponding demographic and socio-economic indicators. The major sources for this publication were official governmental responses to the *Eighth United Nations Inquiry among Governments* (see above) along with information from a variety of other sources, such as official documents and statements. The information contained in *National Population Policies, 2001* is also being made available on a CD-ROM which allows users to not only access and print data sheets (e-book format) but, most importantly, carry out statistical analysis of the data for more in-depth country-specific or multi-country studies of population policies.

B. Population and development

28. A wall chart, *Population, Environment and Development, 2001*,[10] was issued in April 2001. The chart presents statistical data on countries' population size and growth, economic development and selected areas of environmental concern, including the supply of freshwater, deforestation, food and agriculture and greenhouse gas emissions.

29. The database on *Population, Resources, Environment and Development (PRED Bank, version 3)*, has been released on CD-ROM. The new version has global coverage; the selection of variables has been revised; and a new user interface has been developed for data retrieval, export and printing. The *PRED Bank* includes selected indicators from the *2000 Revision* of the population estimates and projections and other Population Division data, as well as economic, social and environmental indicators from other United Nations offices and international organizations. The database is available to researchers and the general public and is being distributed to institutions in developing countries offering training in population and development issues.

30. The edited proceedings of the technical meeting held in 2000 on *Population Ageing and Living*

Arrangements of Older Persons have been published as a special issue of the *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*. The meeting brought together experts from different world regions to consider the most pressing issues concerning population ageing and the living arrangements of older persons, historical and cultural contexts, the social process through which living arrangements of older persons influences the demand for formal and informal support, and how Governments respond to those needs. Further work is currently under way regarding patterns, trends, and social and economic correlates of living arrangements of older persons worldwide.

31. Also in the area of ageing, a new publication entitled *World Population Ageing, 1950-2050* provides an overview of the world ageing process and detailed indicators of population ageing for the world, regions and countries. The publication is intended to provide a solid demographic foundation for the debates and follow-up activities of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. The report discusses the demographic determinants of population ageing, the magnitude and speed of population ageing, the changing balance between various age groups, the demographic profile of the older population, including differences by gender, and some of the socio-economic characteristics of the older population. A new wall chart, *World Population Ageing, 2002*, further highlights the main trends in population ageing. These publications show that the ageing of populations that is currently under way is a pervasive, unprecedented and enduring process with profound social and economic implications. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, there were approximately 600 million persons aged 60 years or over in the world, the number having tripled over the preceding 50 years. By mid-century, the number will triple again, to nearly 2 billion older persons. Marked differences exist between regions in the numbers and proportions of older persons. In the more developed regions, almost one fifth of the population was aged 60 years or over in the year 2000; by 2050, this proportion is expected to reach one third. In the less developed regions, only 8 per cent of the population is currently over age 60; however, by 2050, older persons will make up nearly 20 per cent of the population. As the pace of population ageing is much faster in developing countries than in developed countries, developing countries will have less time to adjust to the consequences of population ageing. Moreover, population ageing in developing countries is taking place at much lower levels of socio-economic development than was the case in developed countries.

IV. Monitoring, coordination and dissemination of population information

A. Monitoring of population trends and policies

32. During 2001, the Population Division prepared the latest edition of its annual report, "World Population Monitoring" (ST/ESA/P/WP.171). The topic of the report is "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)", as decided by the Commission on Population and Development in its decision 2000/1. This is the second report reviewing reproductive rights and reproductive health. The theme selected for 1996, "Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including population information, education and communication" was the topic of the first annual report.[11]

33. The report provides recent information on selected aspects of reproductive rights and reproductive health and covers topics such as entry into reproductive life; reproductive behaviour; family planning; abortion; maternal mortality and morbidity; sexually transmitted infections; HIV/AIDS; and policy issues related to reproductive rights and reproductive health. The report also contains a set of annex tables providing data specific to reproductive rights and reproductive health.

B. Population web sites

1. Population Division web site (http://www.un.org/esa/population)

34. During 2001, the Population Division continued to update and expand its web site within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The interface for the population area is similar to that of the web sites of other areas of responsibility of the Department, making it easier for users to keep up to date on the range of activities in economic and social affairs. The home page of the site provides an overview of activities and organizations in the United Nations

system that are active in the population and development area. This page provides a link to the Population Division web site (http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm) as well as to the sites of other United Nations entities active in the population field.

35. The Population Division web site, among other things, provides information about new Population Division research publications. All or selected parts of a publication appear as well as highlights, key findings, proceedings of meetings and wall charts. Examples of items on the new Population Division web site are the announcement of background papers prepared by the Population Division, and papers prepared by the experts for the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Population Ageing and Population Decline, held in New York, 16-18 October 2000, and *World Marriage Patterns, 2000*[12] (wall chart). The web site also includes documents of the Commission on Population and Development.

2. Population information network (http://www.popin.org)

36. During 2001, the Population Information Network (POPIN) web site continued to provide users with a continuous source of population information and, in particular, links to population information from within the United Nations system. During this period, POPIN was successfully migrated from external servers to the United Nations server, providing the Population Division with easier and more efficient access to the POPIN web site for maintenance and updating.

37. A considerable amount of resources was allotted during the past year to improving the POPIN web site so as to make it easier for users to navigate and access the wealth of population information available within the United Nations system. The POPIN web site was redesigned to have a cleaner, simpler and more logical navigation structure. A search engine was also implemented to aid the user in finding relevant links and files within the POPIN system. The new POPIN web site went public in January 2002.

V. Technical cooperation

38. The Population Division continued to focus its technical cooperation programme on activities to strengthen population research and teaching institutions in developing countries. Major strategic objectives of these activities are: (a) to build capacity in developing countries for effective use of the Internet for population research and training and to encourage proper institutionalization of new technologies of information and communication in population centres; (b) to promote cooperation among population institutions in the South and enhance the visibility of their work; and (c) to ensure that, whenever appropriate, the results of the analytical and normative activities of the Population Division are relayed to stakeholders in developing countries.

39. The Population Division has initiated and continues to support and develop three networks of population research and training institutions, each of them having a web site and an electronic discussion group. Demoneta (http://demoneta.multimania.com) was created around six francophone institutions in Western Africa and has also benefited from support from various French and Canadian institutions. Another network, DemoNetAsia (http://demonetasia.multimania.com) was founded by eight population institutions in Asia. Particular effort was undertaken in 2001 to develop the DemoNetAsia web site into a comprehensive and up-to-date portal to online resources for population research. Initially conceived as a tool for the scholars of the DemoNetAsia institutions, this web site is very widely consulted by visitors from Europe and North America and thus contributes to enhancing the visibility of the DemoNetAsia institutions. A third network, Redeluso (http://redeluso.multimania.com), caters to population specialists in the Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America, Europe and Africa. A comprehensive assessment of the needs and opportunities for technical assistance from the Population Division in the lusophone countries of Africa started in 2001 with missions to Angola and Sao Tome and Principe. A workshop on the use of the Internet in the context of Redeluso is being planned for 2002, and will mark the formal launching of the network.

40. A mission was undertaken to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to examine the scope and modalities of technical cooperation activities that the Population Division could undertake to assist in the reconstruction of the Department of Demography of the University of Kinshasa.

41. The Population Division has continued to implement its Outreach Programme, which seeks to

associate promising population students and young researchers from developing countries to some of its analytical activities. In 2001, five young francophone scholars from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Togo participated in a special training programme designed for them around the workshop on the prospects for fertility decline in high-fertility countries.

Notes

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, annex.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.19.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.9.

[6] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.10.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.18.

[8] United Nations publication, forthcoming.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.2.

[10] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.5.

[11] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.XIII.5.

[12] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XIII.7.

Annex

Publications, expert group meetings and other materials prepared or organized by the Population Division, 2001

Expert group meetings

Workshop on Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries, 9-11 July 2001, New York.

The United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Completing the Fertility Transition, 11-14 March 2002, New York.

Research studies

Abortion Policies: A Global Review. Vol. I: Afghanistan to France. ST/ESA/SER.A/187. Sales No. E.01.XIII.10.

Abortion Policies: A Global Review. Vol. II: Gabon to Norway. ST/ESA/SER.A/191. Sales No. E.01.XIII.18.

The Components of Urban Growth in Developing Countries. ESA/WP/P/169.

International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition, 1980-2000. Diskette documentation. ESA/P/WP.166.

Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 1998. ST/ESA/SER.A/190. Sales No. E.01.XIII.4.

Workshop on Prospects for Fertility Decline in High-fertility Countries. Report and papers. ESA/P/WP.167.

World Population Monitoring, 2002: Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health, with Special Reference to Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). ESA/P/WP.171.

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision: Highlights. ESA/P/WP.165.

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, vol. 1, *Comprehensive Tables.* ST/ESA/SER.A/198. Sales No. E.01.XIII.8.

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, vol. 2, *The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population.* ST/ESA/SER.A/199. Sales No. E.01.XIII.9.

World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision. ST/ESA/SER.A/194. Sales No. E.01.XIII.11.

Population, Gender and Development: A Concise Report. ST/ESA/SER.A/193. Sales No. E.01.XIII.3.

Population, Environment and Development: The Concise Report. ST/ESA/SER.A/202. Sales No. E.01.XIII.15.

World Population Monitoring, 2001: Population, Environment and Development. ST/ESA/SER.A/203. Sales No. E.01.XIII.17.

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision. Disk 1: Standard Set (CD-ROM). ST/ESA/SER.A/204. Sales No. E.01.XIII.12.

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision. Disk 2: Extensive Set (CD-ROM). ST/ESA/SER.A/205. Sales No. E.01.XIII.13.

Wall charts

HIV/AIDS: *Population Impact and Policies, 2001* (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/201. Sales No. E.01.XIII.6.

Population, Environment and Development, 2001 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/195. Sales No. E.01.XIII.5.

World Population, 2000 (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/197. Sales No. E.01.XIII.7.

World Marriage Patterns (wall chart). ST/ESA/SER.A/188. Sales No. E.00.XIII.7.

Periodicals

Population Newsletter, No. 70.

Population Newsletter, No. 71.

The Newsletter is issued biannually to provide, to a wide readership, information on the programme activities of the Population Division; on action taken by legislative bodies with competence in the population field; and on meetings on population and related issues organized by the Population Division and other United Nations organizations, as well as on recent and forthcoming publications of the Population Division.